

0010
. C8



BOYS' AGRICULTURAL CLUBS.

BY

DICK J. CROSBY,

Of the Office of Experiment Stations.

[REPRINT FROM YEARBOOK OF DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOR 1904.]

5545
C8

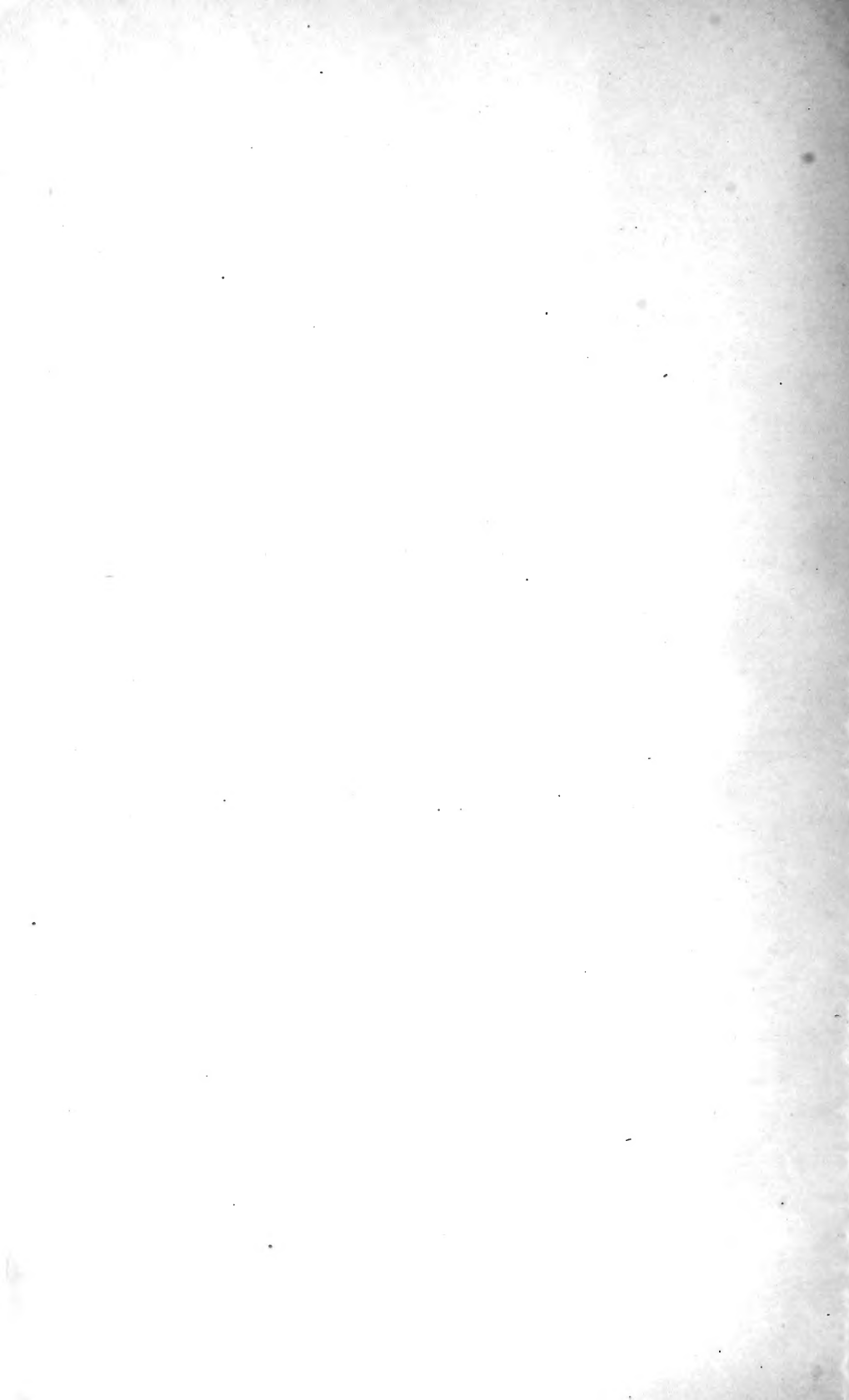
SEP 28 1907
D. OF D.

21

a. d. s. May 11/10

CONTENTS.

	Page.
The corn exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition.....	489
Development of boys' clubs in Illinois.....	491
Boys' clubs in other States.....	493
School fairs.....	494
Summary.....	495



ILLUSTRATIONS.

	Page
PLATE LXVIII. Boys' exhibit of corn at the St. Louis Exposition.....	492
LXIX. Boys' session of Winnebago County farmers' institute, Rock- ford, Ill.	492
LXX. Fig. 1.—Winnebago County, Ill., boys in their field of sugar beets. Fig. 2.—Richland Township school fair in Keokuk County, Iowa.....	494



BOYS' AGRICULTURAL CLUBS.

By DICK J. CROSBY,

Of the Office of Experiment Stations.

THE CORN EXHIBIT AT THE ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

"Grown by the farmer boys of Illinois!" "Eight thousand farmer boys in contest!"

All summer long these two legends surmounted two large pyramids of pure-bred corn at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition—pyramids made up of 1,000 little pyramids, each containing 10 beautiful ears of white or yellow corn, straight-rowed, symmetrical, uniform. The exhibit was a monument alike to the industry and intelligence of 8,000 Illinois farmer boys and to the energy and resourcefulness of Mr. Will B. Otwell, who had charge of the Illinois agricultural exhibit at St. Louis, and whose helpful work among these boys during the past four or five years made such an exhibit possible. A series of intensely interesting events leads up to this corn-growing contest, but only a brief sketch of them can be given here.

About five years ago the secretary of the Macoupin County (Ill.) Farmers' Institute, who had had some experience in advertising, undertook to get out a large attendance of farmers for the annual institute. He advertised the meeting in 13 county papers and instructed the janitor of the court-house to open the doors early to accommodate the crowd. On the day of the institute the attendance was limited strictly to the president, the secretary, and the chaplain. "And," says the secretary, "the chaplain offered a fervent prayer for the officers of the organization. I tapped him on the shoulder afterwards and told him he would oblige me by praying for the delinquent farmers who were absent; the officers were doing everything in their power."

The next year the secretary changed his tactics. After engaging the services of many noted speakers on subjects of interest to all good farmers, he had a lot of gilt-edged programmes printed. These were mailed, like wedding invitations, in nice square envelopes, to 500 farmers of the county. The day of the institute arrived, the janitor had the doors open early, and about two dozen farmers attended. The officers were disgusted, the president resigned, and the secretary was elected president. The latter, fortunately, was as resourceful as he was persistent, and his next experiment was both original and successful.

He first wrote to leading corn growers in Iowa, Indiana, and

Illinois and procured 12 samples of first-class seed corn. He then called 12 farmers into the parlors of a local bank and asked them to select the variety best adapted to the soil of Macoupin County. This done, several bushels of the seed corn were secured at \$2 per bushel. The president next solicited \$40 in cash and divided it into \$1 premiums. A plow company gave a two-horse plow to be offered as a sweepstake premium. Notices were then inserted in the county papers to the effect that every boy under 18 who would send in his name and address would receive a package of this seed corn—all that could be mailed for 1 cent postage. The president says:

Five hundred boys sent for the corn and began contesting for the premiums. All summer long these boys were talking farmers' institutes (where the corn was to be exhibited). They were comparing notes and exchanging ideas until our institute was a topic of general conversation. I decided not to advertise the institute in the papers any more than just to give the dates. The farmers were politely told they could stay away from the institute if they preferred. When I reached the courthouse on the morning of the institute there were scores of boys waiting for the doors to be opened. They had their prize corn with them, some of it in boxes, some of it in coffee sacks, tied up with binder twine, shoe strings, bedcord—any way, just so they got it to the institute. When I called that meeting to order at the appointed time I was confronted by 500 farmers. And Professor Stevenson, of Champaign, who scored the corn, said he had never seen a nicer display of yellow corn. I knew I had solved the problem, and so did the farmers. The boys were in evidence everywhere, and their presence was an inspiration to the institute.

The next year there were 1,500 farmer boys in the contest, and it took \$300 to provide the prizes, which consisted of a high-grade bicycle, a three-wheel riding plow, a walking cultivator, a 10-foot windmill, a fanning mill, a double harrow, a 16-inch walking plow, a washing machine, a one-hole corn sheller, a hand plow, 2 rolling colters, a box of 100 bars of soap, and 140 one-dollar premiums.

The summer that followed was a dry one, and the president of the institute was fearful that the contest would not amount to much. But one of the objects for which he was striving had already been accomplished—the farmers of the county were interested. The fathers of the 1,500 boys donated the best spots on their farms for the growing of this corn—the hog lots, calf pastures, clover fields—and all the time the boys were studying deep and shallow cultivation and fertilizers of all kinds, and were becoming more interested in farming, “so that to-day there is a prevailing belief in this county that boys may choose farming as a profession and still be as good as anybody.”

When the time for the farmers' institute came there were 1,500 farmers in constant attendance and a display of corn which, according to the judge who distributed the prizes, was finer than any he had ever seen at State fairs in Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, or Iowa. Mr. Otwell says of this meeting:

Farmers who two years before would not attend, and who boldly asserted that “they had forgotten more than those speakers would ever find out,” were on the

front seat and helping in every possible way. Besides the fathers and mothers and sisters and sweethearts, there were more than 300 farmer boys in attendance at this institute, and with no friction and the utmost enthusiasm and good will, we closed the largest and best farmers' institute I have ever attended. The corn was simply immense. And so were the boys. And when I mentioned the name of the poor little fellow in blue overalls, who lived on a thin, worn-out piece of white land, and who had carried water all through the long summer to water his corn, and had thereby been awarded the first prize (bicycle), no governor of the State of Illinois ever received a heartier ovation than he.

The problem of arousing an interest in farmers' institutes and in the questions discussed at them had been solved. The farmers were reached through their children, and the interest thus aroused will be handed down to their children's children.

When the president of the Macoupin County Farmers' Institute was asked to take charge of the Illinois agricultural exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition he determined that the farmer boys should take an active part in preparing the display. He got up a list of premiums costing \$3,500, printed the premium list and the rules governing the contest, and mailed them to 120,000 farmer boys in Illinois. Eight thousand of these boys sent for the sample packages of corn and went to work.

The exhibit, as it was finally prepared and installed in the Palace of Agriculture (Pl. LXVIII), consisted of over 1,000 entries of ten ears each. The corn was of excellent quality and quite uniform in appearance and measurement. The prizes ranged from 50 cents to \$500, and 1,250 exhibits received awards.

Eight thousand boys in a single State thoroughly aroused on the subject of improving corn! Think what power has been set in motion! And what possibilities for the accomplishment of good, especially when the interest thus aroused is extended to other matters, to the improvement of rural conditions generally!

DEVELOPMENT OF BOYS' CLUBS IN ILLINOIS.

And yet, the series of corn-growing contests just described is but one of a number in Illinois, all developed more or less directly under the auspices of the State College of Agriculture, the Illinois Farmers' Institute, and the county institute secretaries and county superintendents of schools. Seed has been furnished by the college and the farmers' institute, and contests have been arranged by the local authorities. Packages containing 500 grains of pure-bred corn were sent by the State Farmers' Institute to over 5,400 boys in 1904. The need of local associations through which the county superintendents and secretaries could work more effectually has led to the organization of clubs among the boys, usually by townships, with a county association of clubs. Probably a dozen different counties have started the club

movement, and several of these have strong and very active organizations. In Winnebago County the club membership was 425 in 1904, and in Johnson County it was 535. The State superintendent of farmers' institutes estimates that the total membership for the State is not less than 2,000.

The work of the boys' clubs is not confined to growing pure-bred corn, but also includes the testing of varieties of sugar beets, institute work, the judging of corn, visits to leading farms, and excursions to the State College of Agriculture. In thirty counties of Illinois last year one session of the farmers' institute was given over to the boys. In Winnebago County the Boys' Experiment Club has a regular place on the county institute programme (Pl. LXIX). Its members also meet at some of the best farms in the county to study the different crops, examine the buildings and live stock, and see the improved machinery in operation. Their experiments are something more than the growing of a small plat of corn, sugar beets (Pl. LXX, fig. 1), or soy beans; they include also the study of farm management, fertility, prevalence of barren stalks and smut—all of the conditions likely to affect materially the yield and quality of the crops grown. Note the points brought out by one of the boys in the corn-growing experiments in the following report to County Superintendent of Schools O. J. Kern, who has developed this work in Winnebago County:

REPORT OF HARRY M'FARLAND.

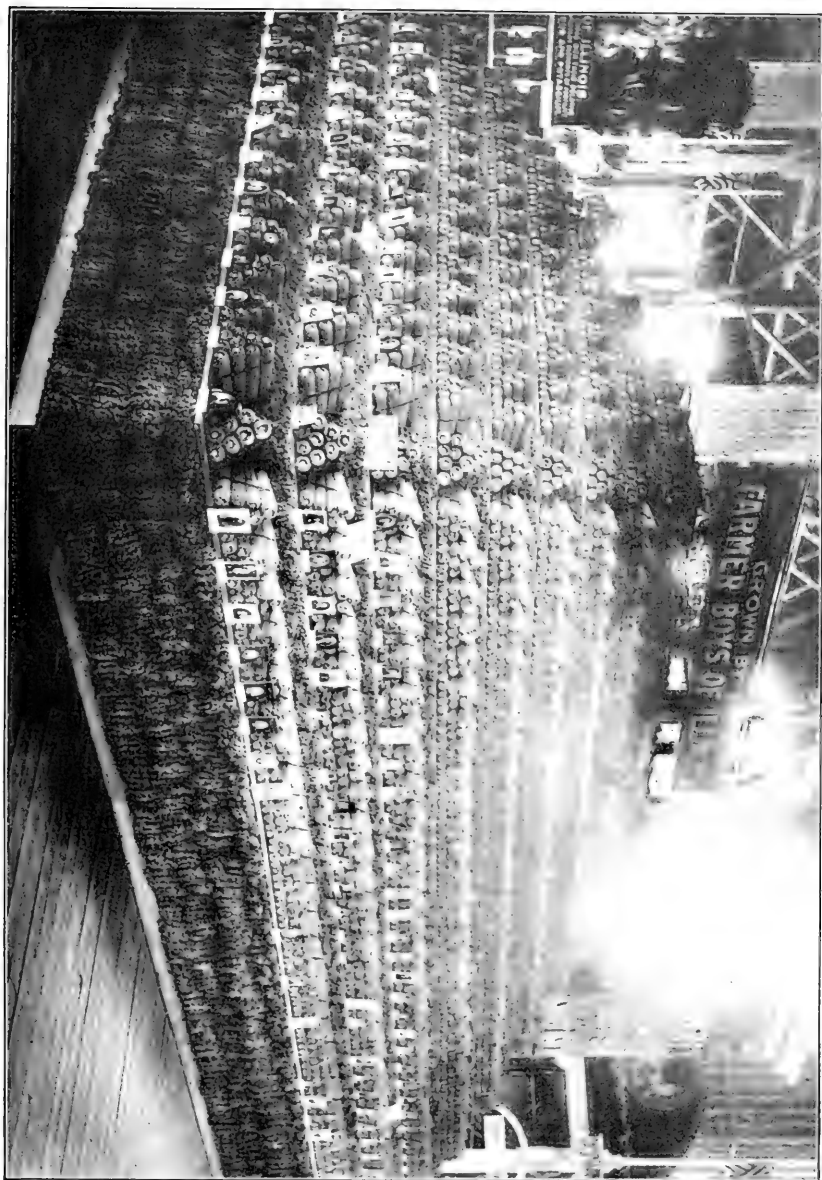
My experimental corn was the Leaming corn. I planted my prize-growing corn on the 7th of May in a plat that contained 3 square rods. The soil was a black, sandy loam. The ground had garden truck on it last year, which left it in good condition for corn this year. The ground was plowed with a 16-inch plow at a depth of 6 inches. I planted my corn in rows 3 feet wide, the hills being 2 feet apart. The corn was up within 3 days and averaged 2 stalks to the hill. My corn had a good many suckers on, but very little smut. The corn averaged 12 feet tall, many stalks having 2 ears on. The work I put on my corn is as follows:

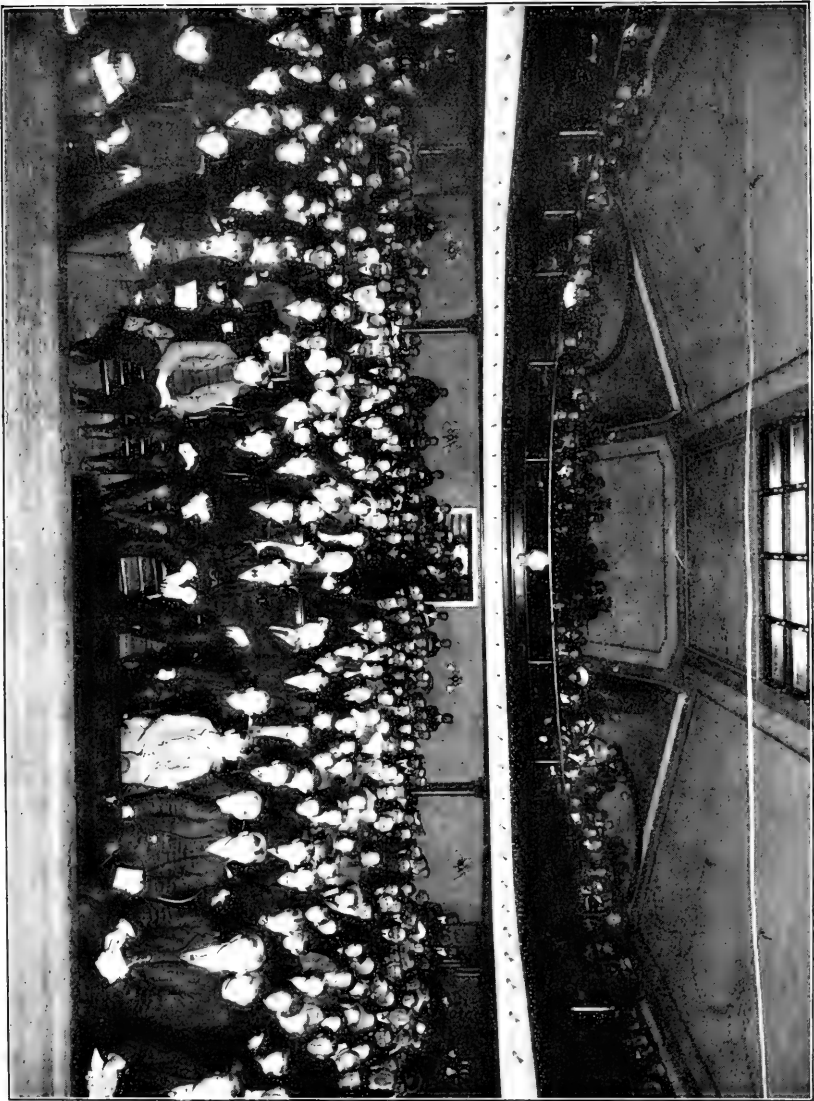
March 30, plowing one-half hour at 30 cents an hour.....	\$0.15
May 6, harrowing one-half hour.....	.15
May 7, planting one-half hour.....	.15
May 20, cultivating 15 minutes.....	.05
June 3, hoeing corn one-half hour.....	.10
June 23, cultivating.....	.08
June 30, hoeing.....	.05
September 25, husking corn.....	.10
Cost of raising corn.....	.83

The total yield of corn was 2½ bushels. The value of the corn was \$3. The gain was \$2.17.

These Winnebago boys also have their lecture courses where, among other things, they learn about corn judging, from Professor Holden, of Iowa; stock feeding, from Professor Henry, of Wisconsin; birds and their benefit to the farmer, from Professor Dearborn, of the Field

BOYS' EXHIBIT OF CORN AT THE ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.





BOYS' SESSION OF WINNEBAGO COUNTY FARMERS' INSTITUTE, ROCKFORD, ILL.

Columbian Museum; and the kind of country schools for country people, from Professor Davenport, of Illinois. They have access to excellent traveling school libraries, containing a liberal sprinkling of standard agricultural books, and the bulletins and other publications of the State experiment station and of the United States Department of Agriculture, and at commencement time receive diplomas or other certificates for the reading done during the year. They have been on several long excursions, including two to the Illinois College of Agriculture at Urbana, and one to the Iowa Agricultural College at Ames. This year they go to the Wisconsin College of Agriculture at Madison. At these agricultural institutions great pains is taken to show the boys the magnificent equipment in buildings, apparatus, and live stock and to take them over the field experiments. They come home talking intelligently of high-protein corn, draft horses, and market grades of beef cattle. Gradually but surely it grows upon them that it is not all of farming to drudge; that there is abundant opportunity to plan, study, investigate; that intelligence and culture are needed on the farm, and that the proper exercise of these qualities will yield as abundant returns in the country as in the city.

BOYS' CLUBS IN OTHER STATES.

Illinois is not alone in this forward movement. Iowa, Ohio, and Texas are keeping step with her in the boys' club work, and Indiana and New York have taken up the boys' institute work—the former with 15 meetings last year and the latter with 72. Indeed, it may be said that New York, with its 20,000 or more members of "Junior Naturalist clubs," leads all other States in the children's club movement. But these are nature-study clubs, quite different from agricultural clubs, and they are for girls as well as boys. There are also girls' clubs in these other States—Illinois, Iowa, Ohio, and Texas—but the limits of this article will not permit a discussion of girls' clubs or nature-study clubs.

In Ohio the boys' agricultural club movement was started about two years ago by the organization of a club in Springfield township, Clarke County, under the direction of Superintendent of Schools A. B. Graham. The work at this place does not differ materially from that in Illinois. It includes the testing of varieties of corn, garden vegetables, and flowers, and some work with insects, wild flowers, weeds, and soils. There are now 16 boys' agricultural clubs in 10 counties of Ohio, with a total membership of nearly 700. These have been organized under the auspices of the Ohio State University, which has sent out during the past year 1,012 packages of vegetable seeds, 565 packages of corn, and 1,261 packages of flower seeds, besides a large amount of litmus paper for use in testing the acidity of soils.

The Texas club movement was organized only a little over a year ago in connection with the Texas Farmers' Congress, but the membership of the Farmer Boys and Girls' League is now over 1,200. In Iowa the first club was organized by County Superintendent of Schools Cap E. Miller, at Sigourney, Keokuk County, in March, 1904. This club now has a membership of 335 boys, and its first year has been one of remarkable activity and progress. It has held several meetings, has made several excursions, including one to Ames and another to one of the largest ranches in the State, and it has conducted a series of school fairs that are worthy of brief description.

SCHOOL FAIRS.

Early last fall each of the 147 school districts in Keokuk County held a school fair, where the boys exhibited all sorts of fruits, vegetables, and farm crops which they had grown. The best and second best articles of each class were later entered at township fairs—one in each of the 16 townships in the county (Pl. LXX, fig. 2). In connection with each fair a programme was rendered consisting of talks and papers on corn, potatoes, peanuts, apples, and other fruits and crops, together with recitations and musical selections. All of the township fairs were attended by the county superintendent of schools and the president and the secretary of the boys' club of the county, the latter acting as judge of the agricultural exhibits. The first, second, and third prize articles from each township fair were then exhibited at a county school fair. This was held in the high school building at Sigourney, December 24, and was attended by over 1,000 people. The exhibit contained more than 3,000 articles and was probably the largest collection of varied agricultural products grown by boys ever brought together in this country. Professor Holden and Mr. Christie, of the Iowa Agricultural College, assisted in judging the agricultural products, and the former conducted a corn-judging school in which all of the boys took part. The programme rendered in connection with the fair included music, recitations, a debate on the subject "Resolved, That Corn is more Useful than Cotton," and a composition contest in which each graded school in the county was allowed one representative. The general theme of the compositions was "An Interesting Plant," each contestant presenting a paper on some particular plant. There were 10 compositions on corn, 3 on wheat, 3 on the tomato, and 1 or 2 on each of a dozen other common farm crops or flowers. Superintendent Cap E. Miller, who was the organizer and moving spirit in all this work, says of the fair:

It was the greatest educational meeting ever held in the county. The interest which it created has spread in its influence to all the work of our rural schools and has caused the farmers of our county to organize a farmers' institute. * * *



FIG. 1.—WINNEBAGO COUNTY, ILL., BOYS IN THEIR FIELD OF SUGAR BEETS.



FIG. 2.—RICHLAND TOWNSHIP SCHOOL FAIR IN KEOKUK COUNTY, IOWA.

The school-fair movement has been self-supporting. By means of a small admission fee all expenses of the fairs and of securing music, judges, and speakers were paid and a balance of about \$50 was left in the club treasury. This is a matter of no little importance. A self-supporting enterprise, if worthy, commands greater respect than one which depends upon charity or private subscription for its support. And without doubt this is a worthy enterprise. Aside from the good which has come to its members through their activity in organizing and directing a remarkable series of educational meetings, much has been accomplished toward arousing enthusiasm for better, more wholesome country life, and toward laying the foundation for a broader educational movement along agricultural lines.

Laying the foundation is about all that can be hoped for in this direction during the next few years. It was forty years after the cornerstone of collegiate agricultural education in the United States was laid at the Michigan Agricultural College before the agricultural courses had been carried much above the basement line. But in the past four or five years the structure has gone up by leaps and bounds. The college courses have been developed and strengthened, the work of the experiment stations has been better systematized, and now greater attention is being given to extending the influence of these institutions beyond the bounds of the college campus. One of the direct results of this great forward movement in agricultural education, the aim of which is to extend agricultural education of some sort—formal or informal, advanced, intermediate, or elementary—to every grade of school attended by rural pupils, has been the organization of the boys' agricultural clubs. These clubs, though at present somewhat crude in their organization, are accomplishing much good, and are worthy of encouragement.

SUMMARY.

(1) Through their agricultural clubs the boys have been affected in many ways. Individually they have been led to observe more closely, to recognize good and bad qualities in the crops they have raised, and in the insects, fungi, and other things affecting these crops; they have met and learned to solve some of the problems in the improvement of crops; they have learned that improvement in one direction is not always, or even usually, accompanied by improvement in all directions; they have learned the value of labor, the cost of producing crops, and how to keep simple accounts with different crops; they have been encouraged to read good literature, and have learned some of the sources of agricultural literature; their views have been broadened by contact with others and by visiting institutions of learning, highly developed farms, and other points of interest, and, finally, the power

of taking the initiative has in many cases been strongly developed in them. As one of the direct results of the sugar-beet experiments, a few of the Illinois boys will raise sugar beets this year as a commercial venture. One sugar factory has already contracted with boys in Winnebago County to raise 20 acres of beets.

(2) Collectively the boys have learned the value of organized effort, of cooperation, and of compromise, and the social instinct has been developed in them—a matter of great importance in rural districts, where the isolated condition of the people has always been a great drawback to progress.

(3) The influence upon the communities at large, the parents as well as the children, has been wholesome. Beginning with an awakening of interest in one thing—better seed corn—the communities have rapidly extended their interest to other features of rural improvement, with the result that in the regions affected by the boys' agricultural club movement there has come about a general upward trend to the thoughts and activities of the people.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



0 002 745 934 1